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Report of the Adjutant-General

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Report of the Adjutant General 1876

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF COLORADO,

FOR THE

TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1884.

TO THE GOVERNOR

DENVER
TIMES COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS
1885

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OF THE
CITY OF DENVER

REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Denver, December 31, 1884

To his Excellency, JAMES B. GRANT,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

Denver, Colorado

SIR:—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the condition of this department for the two years ending December 31, 1884, together with such facts and suggestions as may be of interest.

The two years just past have been remarkably quiet for the militia of the State—except the regular drills and parades there has with but few unimportant exceptions been nothing to excite or stimulate the members of the Guard.

ORGANIZATION.

The law passed at the last session of our Legislature abolishing all Major Generals and all but one Brigadier Generals has had a very marked effect in simplifying and improving the organization.

The Colorado National Guard is now composed of thirty companies—twenty-five companies of infantry, four troops of cavalry, and one battery of artillery.

With but two exceptions the infantry companies are duly assigned to regiments and battalions; the cavalry has a battalion organization; the battery and two companies of infantry are unattached. Notwithstanding the difficulties in the way, such as lack of arms, clothing and money, numerous applications have been made by patriotic citizens in various sections of the State for permission to organize additional companies, which were of necessity refused; others, more fortunate, obtained permission. During the period covered by this report nine companies of infantry have been mustered in and one company mustered out. The total strength November 30, 1884, as per my report to the Adjutant General of Army U. S. A., was 1,372.

For particulars of the arms, clothing and strength of each company, troop, battery or regiment, I refer you to the statements which accompany this report.

CLOTHING, ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Arms issued have been Springfield B. L. Rifles, caliber 45 or 50. They are badly mixed in each battalion or regiment, and in one or two cases in companies. This should not be the case, for in the event of active duty it will require close attention by the ordnance officers to issue the ammunitions of proper caliber to each company. For want of funds I have not made the necessary transfer of these arms.

Our laws provide that the uniforms of the State troops be the same style as that prescribed by the rules of the U. S, Army, excepting buttons and metal mountings, and that the Adjutant General shall furnish the same to the several companies. For this purpose I have purchased, with the consent of the military board, 431 forage caps, 381 blouses and 398 trousers. Several companies have purchased their own uniforms. With but two exceptions the companies are uniformed, though they are much worn, and when in battalion parade do not appear to advantage.

During the summer of 1883 I purchased one hundred and fifty new wall tents, with poles and pins com-

plete, from Mr. Rippe, who had shipped a large number here for the use of the Grand Army of the Republic during their encampment. I also purchased from Sheriff Spangler a job lot of tin pans, tin plates, tin cups, spoons, knives and forks and camp kettles, nearly sufficient in number to supply the wants of the brigade should it be called into service.

MILITARY POLL TAX

The attention of the General Assembly should be called to the inadequate means for the collection of the military poll tax. I have sent to the several officers of each county printed copies of the law upon this subject. The State Auditor at my request has done the same. The Attorney General's official opinion has also been sent to them, and yet it seems to be impossible for these gentlemen to collect a fair proportion. The number of votes cast in the State on November 4, 1884, was 66,620, and the amount of the military poll tax collected for the *two years* ending November, 1884, was only $37,914 64. This would show on an average that while one citizen pays the tax three others do not. Schedules A, B and C will give particulars in detail.

ENCAMPMENTS, ETC.

The two companies B and C of the Fourth Infantry, stationed at Pueblo, under command of Major George T. Breed, were called out by the Sheriff of Pueblo county on the 25th of July, 1884, to assist the civil authorities in protecting a prisoner whose life was supposed to be in danger from a mob. Good order and peace was soon restored without the use of the troop. I have heard of several other instances, but the officers in command of such troops have failed to make any report of the same this office. Accompanying this report will be found the order of the Sheriff of Pueblo county; also Major Breed's report. The promptness with which this officer obeyed the order of the Sheriff, and the numerical strength of companies B and C reporting so quickly for duty, will stand as a compliment to both officers and men.

Competent officers estimate that an encampment of the brigade for six or seven days, with transportation to and from camp, would cost not less than $20,000. As this amount is greater than the total receipts for the year, it positively prohibited any serious thought of a State encampment Before our troops can be expected to assimilate active soldiers in any degree, they must have experience, and in times of peace there is no way of training the soldier in camp guard and field duties, unless you can establish an encampment, or a camp of instruction, as it should more appropriately be termed. A soldier to be proficient in the school of the soldier and the school of the company has ample opportunity in the in-door armory drills, under a competent officer, to become proficient to the extent of his application and ambition, but he has no opportunity to learn from an active or practical standpoint the many other duties of a soldier, such as grand mounting, guard duty, skirmish drill, battallion drill, brigade drill, etc., when the component parts of the organization are larger than a company. A camp of instruction is the only opportunity that the batallion commander has to get the several companies of his command together, and notwithstanding the fact that he may be thoroughly posted and a competent officer, he should have an opportunity once a year at least to get his command together and instruct them for several days in camp and field service. It was hoped that when it became known that the State could furnish tents and camp equippage that some of the battallion commanders would endeavor to get into camp their respective battalions for a few days The second battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel George J. Richards, in July 1884, with a spirit of pride and duty worthy of emulation and praise, ordered and arranged for a camp of instruction to be held at Lake City, but the high water at that time had washed away all wagon and railway bridges, absolutely cutting off communications with many of the mountain districts for weeks and months. The expenses of the encampment was guaranteed by the officers of the Second Batallion and the public spirited citizens of Lake City. It is to be hoped that next year we can have battalion camps of instruction, if we cannot have a brigade encampment.

PARADES.

The commands stationed at the several principal cities in the State usually parade on all proper occasions, such as Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day. The parade of the Colorado National Guard on the 24th of July, 1883, when they acted as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic, is highly commendable, showing good organization, soldierly conduct, and producing great military enthusiasm, and is on record as one of the few instances when the Governor and Commander-in-Chief took active command of the State troops. In no instance has one dollar of the military fund of the State been used to defray the expenses of the parades, inspections and reviews of the troops of the State.

COMPETITIVE DRILLS.

Competitive drills have on several occasions been held between various companies of the State and between the individual members of the several companies. The competitive drills enhance the promotion of good results, and should be maintained and encouraged. Many prizes, all originating from donation or private subscription, are offered and make an incentive for combined or individual efforts. An officer, well posted in the history of the National Guard, after careful estimate affirms as his belief that the Colorado National Guard has received more aid from the citizens of Colorado by gift or subscription than it has from the State.

ARMORIES.

The rental of the armories occupied by the several companies costs the State in annual rental over ten thousand dollars each year. The armories at Denver and Leadville are under lease for a term of years. The armories at Pueblo and Lake City have been secured on short leases; the other armories are leased by the several companies and can be annulled at any time. The armories usually are not adapted to the purpose for which they are used and are only regarded as temporary.

BANDS.

The band of the First Regiment, which was once the pride of Denver, has vanished as clouds before the morning sun. Experienced officers assert that it requires more effort and time to hold a band together in good shape than it does to govern and maintain a regiment. The band of the First Battalion of Cavalry has also ceased to be ornamental or useful. Company C, First Infantry, Georgetown, and Company F, Second Infantry, Grand Junction, have each a good band, which are used as regimental bands on occasions when the batallions are assembled. The Third and Fourth Infantry are also well supplied each with bands, maintained and controlled by the adjutants of the battallion, under the direction of their commanders.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

During the years of 1883–84 we have ordered three general courts-martial. Two resulted in the acquittal and one in the dismissal of the officers tried. They were conducted in accordance with the rules established in army regulations and had a good effect upon the members of the courts-martial, the accused, and upon the officers of the service generally throughout the State. A company court-martial at Boulder, resulting in the dismissal of the accused, had good effect, in establishing the authority of the commanding officer.

RECORDS.

The last General Assembly appropriated one thousand dollars for the purpose of copying the muster rolls of the Colorado Volunteers, 1861 to 1865. To carry out the instructions thus given, I have had made the necessary books, etc, and have had the rolls copied in good shape and the original rolls placed in a fire-proof vault. I have received and answered over six hundred applications for certificates of service. In many cases the rolls on file in this office are incomplete, and a special letter has to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army at Washington, D. C., in order to obtain the necessary information for the applying veterans.

Under the above appropriation the following amounts have been expended, viz:

For clerk hire	$ 693 50
For books and stationery	115 72
Total	$ 809 22
Balance in treasury	190 78
	$1,000 00

I have been diligent in my efforts to collect the arms of the State that were deposited during the Indian troubles of former years among the frontier settlement. The Sheriff of Ouray sent in eighty rifles and a mixed lot of accoutrements. Major George J. Richards of Lake City sent in fifty rifles and accoutrements. Unknown party in Gunnison City sent five rifles. I have been unable to collect any of the arms in Conejos or La Plata counties. The war relics, as reported by my predecessor, have been preserved with great care. I have been diligent to secure the colors used in the field by the First Colorado Cavalry, and believe that within a few weeks we will have the flag deposited in this office for safe keeping.

During the two years last past the prominent officers of the United States Army have on all proper occasions urged and recommended Congress to grant more aid and encouragement to the militia of the several States. Adjutant General R. C. Drum, in his report to the Secretary of War in 1881, under the head of "Militia," says:

"Deeming it unnecessary to reiterate the expression of my deep sympathy with everything that affects the well-being and development of the militia, I beg to invite your attention to the necessity of legislative authority to extend to the militia of the several States such aid, by furnishing them, on requisitions of the respective adjutant generals, the tactical works and blank forms and books prescribed for the regular army, as will still further assimilate the management, drill, and internal government of the two forces, due regard being always had to the fundamental conditions of their respective existence."

In his report, as above, in 1882, on same subject, he says:

"Under your instructions, copies of the revised code of Regulations for the Army have been sent to the adjutant generals of the several States in numbers sufficient for distribution to the military organizations reported by them in the annual militia return required by law. To complete the assimilation of the management, drill and internal government of the militia with that of the regular army—so far as the fundamental conditions of their respective existence will properly permit—I beg to renew my recommendation that Congress be asked to authorize the distribution from this office, on requisitions of the respective adjutant generals, of the tactical works, blank forms and books prescribed for the Army."

The language he uses in his report of October 15, 1884, is still stronger in favor of a small, well organized and equipped militia, viz:

"It is deemed unnecessary at the present day to dwell on the importance a well-organized and intelligent militia has upon national defense, as the fact has been recognized by all the statesmen and high military authorities of the country from the first establishment of our Government. Prior to the rebellion, however, but little attention was given by Congress to the subject, and it is only since the war—in which the volunteers displayed such soldierly qualities—that the necessity for national recognition has forced itself upon the country. During the last session of Congress a bill was presented by General Slocum, of New York, which, it is believed, has few, if any defects, and its adoption would doubtless go very far to still further develop and improve the efficiency of the militia."

Brigadier General S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, is a strong advocate of a well-organized militia. In his report to the Secretary of War, 1880, he occupies four pages to show Congress why it should give more attention to the formation and equipments of the militia. In his report of 1883 he says:

"The remedy for this state of affairs is simple and plain. Substantial encouragement should be given to the formation of volunteer organizations in every State, district and city, by liberal appropriations made by Congress to supply the arms, equipments, tents, ammunition and other ordnance stores. A well-digested system of organization, and a proper recognition of successful efforts in enforcing strict discipline and perfect drill, would go far to keep such organizations in heart and in the confidence of the country"

In his report for 1884, General Benet quotes from General Washington's circular letter to the Governors of the several States, from his headquarters, Newberg, June 18, 1783, as follows:

"As there can be little doubt but Congress will recommend a proper peace establishment for the United States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the militia of the Union upon a regular and respectable footing, if this should be the case, I should beg leave to urge the great advantage of it in the strongest terms.

"The militia of this country must be considered as the palladium of our security and the first effectual resort in case of hostility; it is essential, therefore, that the same system should pervade the whole; that the formation and discipline of the militia of the continent should be absolutely uniform; and that the same species of arms, accoutrements and military apparatus should be introduced in every part of the United States. No one, who has not learned it from experience, can conceive the difficulty, expense and confusion which result from a contrary system, or the vague arrangements which have hitherto prevailed"

The veterans of the late war have since 1875 done much to aid and encourage the organization and maintenance of militia companies, and have performed a patriotic duty in enthusing a military love and spirit into the youth of the country.

In this connection I desire to refer to parts of the speech made by General Sherman in his address before

the Military Service Institute, at Governor's Island, December 23, 1884, on "The Military Necessities of the United States":

"All parties agree that it is becoming the settled policy of our Government to maintain the smallest kind of a regular army more as a school for instruction than for actual service. This army, in case of invasion, must be supplemented by the militia, inasmuch as the militia is the physical force on which the Chief Magistrate of the Nation must mainly depend for the execution of his high office. It, therefore, becomes our duty as soldiers and citizens to aid, as far as we may, to mould that militia into a form in which it may be made valuable when called into active service.

"There has been a bill introduced in Congress by General Slocum, the passage of which would be a long stride in the direction of a change. The whole bill substantially repeals the old and antiquated system of militia devised by our revolutionary fathers, and substitutes a new one far better adapted to our modern experience. While enrolling all men subject to military duty it leaves the great mass at home and segregates a smaller number to fulfill the purposes of our constitution, to be prepared, armed, equipped and accoutered, and proposes for this purpose an annual sum of $600,000.

"Nearly all the officers who compose this institution can recall our experience with new regiments as they came to us raw and unpracticed, and how soon, by association, they became experienced soldiers. The bill proposed will aid the States to make one uniform system throughout the United States.

"I believe," said the General in conclusion, "there is no more important subject to-day before this institution than that of assisting in perfecting the militia, and in bringing it into more cordial intercourse with the regular army and the people of the United States"

I would respectfully recommend that in times of peace the number of companies in the State be reduced to twenty—one cavalry, one artillery and eighteen infantry companies of fifty men each. Whenever a company falls below the minimum, or for other cause is inefficient,

muster the company out and muster in one from another locality. As it is now, we have too many companies—really paper companies. The laws governing our militia are satisfactory, and our uniforms and rules are right and proper, inasmuch as they assimilate in every possible respect those of the United States Army.

The following documents were forwarded, as required by law, to the Adjutant General of the United States Army, Washington, D. C, viz: —

Annual returns of the militia force of the State of Colorado, to November 30, 1884,

Statement of ordnance and ordnance stores on hand, etc.

There has been no requisition made upon the United States Ordnance Department. A statement from that office shows that on February 29, 1884, our account was overdrawn to the amount of $21,985 98.

Your especial attention is called to the comprehensive report of Brigadier General A H. Jones, Commanding Colorado National Guard.

The following accompanying statements and reports are respectfully presented for your information and consideration: —

Schedule A, Military Poll received.

Schedule B, Military Poll disbursed.

Schedule C, Comparative exhibits of receipts and expenses from 1876 to 1884.

Roster of officers, Colorado National Guard.

List of commissions issued.

List of resignations and discharges

List of companies mustered in and out.

Statement of active strength of Colorado National Guard.

Statement of Chaffee Light Artillery

Statement of ordnance and Quarter Master stores in the hands of Colorado National Guard.

Statement of ordnance and Quarter Master Stores purchased.

Statement of ordnance and Quarter Master stores issued.

Statement of ordnance and Quarter Master stores on hand.

Report of Colonel T. W. Burchinell, Inspector General.

Report of Brigadier General A. H. Jones.

Report of Major M. L Paddock, A. I. G.

Report of Captain John P. Lower, Inspector Rifle Practice.

Report of Major George T. Breed.

I desire to make acknowledgment of my indebtedness to the officers of the Colorado National Guard with whom I have been brought in contact, for uniform kindness and courtesies.

Permit me, in conclusion, to acknowledge the uniform kindness and consideration you have always shown towards me. Having had, with your permission, almost the entire government of the Colorado National Guard, I deem it right and proper that I should herein acknowledge a personal responsibility during your administration. I am conscious that I have but poorly filled the position to which you called me, though, perhaps, I have done as well as anyone else would have done who could give but part of his time to an office that should have and really requires *all* his time and attention.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. A. SHEPPERD,

Adjutant General.

SCHEDULE A.

Showing the amount of Military Poll Tax received from each county from Nov. 1, 1882, to Oct. 31, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Amount.
Arapahoe	$7,875 40
Bent	475 50
Boulder	1,935 00
Chaffee	782 51
Clear Creek	886 50
Conejos	910 50
Costilla	676 50
Custer	794 00
Delta	194 00
Dolores	286 00
Douglas	684 00
Eagle	142 00
Elbert	464 50
El Paso	2,642 00
Fremont	1,387 00
Garfield	70 00
Gilpin	1,117 54
Grand	326 50
Gunnison	993 00
Hinsdale	456 50
Huerfano	942 27
Jefferson	1,125 00
Lake	477 50
La Plata	9 6 50
Larimer	1,826 00
Las Animas	1,294 60
Mesa	201 00
Montrose	103 00
Ouray	651 50
Park	625 50
Pitkin	355 00
Pueblo	1,822 82
Rio Grande	453 50
Routt	173 50
Saguache	613 00
San Juan	400 00
San Miguel	164 00
Summit	216 50
Weld	2,454 50
	$37,914 64

SCHEDULE B.

Showing amount and classification of expenditures of Military Department from Dec. 1, 1882, to Nov. 30, 1884.

EXPENDITURES.	Amount
Adjutant General, salary	$2,405 83
Inspector General, salary	1,312 50
Adjutant General's office, incidental expenditures, telegrams, stamps, blanks and printing	1,286 00
Transportation of arms and stores	710 08
Muster and inspection of troops	107 20
Music and musical instruments	234 85
Rent of arsenal and salary of State armorer	1,845 80
Repairing and cleaning arms	58 65
Quarter-Master's stores	5,167 30
Ordnance stores	1,516 82
Horse hire for Cavalry and Artillery	661 48
Repairing Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry equipments	88 25
Battalion, Regiment and Brigade Head Quarters incidental expenses	372 42
Expenses Denver companies	7,009 74
" Leadville companies	4,971 30
" Lake City company	1,699 45
" Buena Vista company	970 00
" Breckenridge company	833 75
" Pueblo companies	809 00
" Central City company	800 00
" Durango company	759 70
" Rico company	822 00
" Georgetown company	600 00
" Colorado Springs company	594 40
" Silver Cliff company	450 00
" Boulder company	410 20
" Grand Junction company	433 92
" Del Norte company	358 00
" Fort Collins company	6 00
" Trinidad company	4 75
	$37,299 39
Balance in the hands of State Treasurer	615 25
	$37,914 64

SCHEDULE C.

Comparative Exhibit of the Military Poll and Expenses, together with the popular vote of the State from July 4, 1876, to November 30, 1884.

DATE.	Number of Companies	Total strength of C N G	Total vote of the State.	Total collections Military Fund for two years	Expenditures Military Fund for two years.
1878	11	582	28,626	$ 4,195 39	$5,750 40
1880 ..	18	760	53,421	13,319 44	13,658 78
1882 . ..	23	1,040	53,420	22,053 59	21,872 65
1884.	30	1,372	66,620	37,914 64	37,299 39

ROSTER OF THE COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD

His Excellency JAMES B GRANT, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

GENERAL STAFF.

RANK	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Brigadier General	Sidney A. Shepperd	Denver	Adjutant General	February 12, 1883
Lieutenant Colonel	Sydney M. Bonner.	Leadville	Assistant Adjutant General	June 28, 1883
Colonel	Thos. W Burchinell	"	Inspector General	February 12, 1883
"	Wm Moore.	Denver	Aid de Camp	" 14, 1881
"	A S Hughes	"	"	" 12, 1883
"	John Arkins	"	"	" 12, 1883
"	Geo. W. Cook.	Leadville	"	" 12, 1883
"	J H Monhemmer	"	"	" 12, 1883
"	William D Todd	Denver	"	May 16, 1884.
"	Wm. J. Wilson	"	"	" 16, 1884
"	J D. McCarthy	Leadville	"	February 12, 1883
"	David F. Day	Ouray	"	" 12, 1883
"	Robert S Morrison	Georgetown	"	June 28, 1883
"	A. P Rittenhouse	Boulder	"	February 12, 1883
"	Albert H. Branch	Denver	"	October 1, 1884.
"	Clarence A. Miller	"	"	" 1, 1884.
"	David F. Urmy	Pueblo	Judge Advocate	January 9, 1883.
Major	Chas. A. Raymond	Denver	Military Secretary.	February 12, 1883

BRIGADE, COMMANDER AND STAFF

Brigadier General	Albert H. Jones	Denver		March 22, 1883.
Major	R. M Stevenson	"	Assistant Adjutant General	April 4, 1883.
"	Martin L Paddock	"	Assistant Inspector General	" 4, 1883.
"	M J Fitzgerald	"	Assistant Quarter-Master General	" 4, 1883
"	T H. Burnham	Colorado Springs	Assistant Com. of Sub.	" 4, 1883.
Captain	Phil Trounstine	Denver	Aid de Camp	" 4, 1883.
"	Chas K. McHatton	"	"	May 12, 1883.
"	Paul A. Fisher	"	"	August 26, 1883
"	John P Lower	"	"	March 19, 1884.

FIRST BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

Organized July 14, 1881.

NAME AND RANK.	Letter of Co	RESIDENCE	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Major.			
John H. Bedson.		Denver	February 17, 1882
Adjutant			
C. F. Cook		Denver	November 27, 1883.
Quartermaster.			
J. J. Vickroy		Denver	April 10, 1882.
1st Assistant Surgeon			
John Elsner		Denver	April 10, 1882.
Chaplain			
D. H Moore		Denver	August 4, 1882.
Captains			
D G. Phinister	B	Leadville	April 27, 1882
W. R Roby.	A	Colorado Springs	July 29, 1882.
	D	Denver	
Wm A Greenfield	C	Leadville	November 26, 1883.
First Lieutenants.			
Wm Saxton	A	Colorado Springs	November 27, 1882
Gavin Leslie.	B	Leadville	November 26, 1884.
	C		
S. F Rust	D	Denver	March 17, 1884.
Second Lieutenants			
Edwin W. Frost	A	Colorado Springs	January 8, 1883.
Chas. G. McNider	B	Leadville	November 26, 1884.
	C		
	D		

CHAFFEE LIGHT ARTILLERY

(UNATTACHED)

Organized March 17, 1878

NAME AND RANK.	Letter of Co	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION
Captain.			
John A McBeth		Denver	April 2, 1883
First Lieutenant			
John A. Goodman		Denver	April 2, 1883.
Second Lieutenant.			
R A. Kuner		Denver	May 21, 1883
First Assistant Surgeon.			
A S Everett		Denver	May 15, 1882

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Battalion organized Dec. 29, 1881. *Regiment organized March* 22, 1883.
Reorganized April 10, 1884

NAME AND RANK	Letter of Co	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Colonel.			
E A Moore, Jr		Denver	April 10, 1884.
Lieutenant Colonel			
Edward J Burke		Denver	April 10, 1884.
Major.			
Richard L Hornbrook		Denver	April 10, 1884.
Adjutant			
Jas B. Thompson		Denver.	April 16, 1884.
Quartermaster.			
Geo. H. Graham		Denver	December 29, 1881.
Surgeon			
J. H. Kimball		Denver	April 12, 1883.
First Assistant Surgeon			
Patrick V Carlin		Denver	April 12, 1883.
Second Assistant Surgeon			
John P. Kelley		Denver.	April 12, 1883.
Chaplain.			
Myron W Reed		Denver	May 30, 1884
Captains.			
J O'D Keleher	A	Central City	November 20, 1882.
Mason B Carpenter	B	Denver	September 2, 1881.
W. E Holbrook	C	Georgetown	November 16, 1884.
Austin W Hogle	D	Denver	April 4, 1883.
Clarence S Robbins	E	Denver	April 26, 1884
Geo F. Wilkins	F	Fort Collins	May 19, 1884
O E. Weirs	G	Breckenridge	October 20, 1883
John H Nicholson	H	Boulder	February 1, 1883.
Wm. H Andrew	I	Denver	August 29, 1883
Robt Morris "Continentals."	K	Denver	December 22, 1883.
Edward P Pitkin "Capital Guards."		Denver	September 24, 1884.
H. H. Hunter		Denver	July 14, 1884.

FIRST REGIMENT—*Continued.*

NAME AND RANK	Letter of Co	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION
First Lieutenants.			
M. K Sullivan	A	Central City	December 6, 1884.
H G Pryor	C	Georgetown.	June 7, 1884.
Thos. D Davidson	D	Denver	March 26, 1884.
C. J. Kelley	E	Denver	June 19, 1884.
Edgar H Leiby	F	Fort Collins	June 17, 1884.
Jas. F. Sullivan	G	Breckenridge	December 29, 1883.
P. M Smith "Continentals"	K	Denver	December 22, 1883.
Michael G. Ruppert "Capital Guards."		Denver	September 24, 1884.
S. F. Shorts		Denver	July 21, 1884.
Second Lieutenants			
Jas Mackey	A	Central City	December 6, 1884.
Edward W Lehman	B	Denver	December 8, 1883.
H C. Russey	D	Denver	April 2, 1884.
Thos. Stone	E	Denver	June 14, 1883.
Will J Sickman	F	Fort Collins	June 17, 1884.
John P Ecklund	G	Breckenridge	July 12, 1884.
George Stidger	H	Boulder	February 12, 1884.
John H Deane "Continentals"	K	Denver	December 22, 1883
A H. Muhls "Capital Guards."		Denver	September 24, 1884
Silas H. Johnson		Denver	July 21, 1884.

SECOND BATTALION INFANTRY.

Organized November 12, 1881

NAME AND RANK.	Letter of Co	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Lieutenant Colonel.			
Geo J. Richards		Lake City	June 13, 1883
Major			
Benj. F. Klee.		Rico	August 4, 1883
Adjutant			
Moritz Stockder		Lake City	June 17, 1884.
Quartermaster			
D. S. Hoffman.		Lake City	November 23, 1881
First Assistant Surgeon.			
Sam'l L Rapp		Lake City	November 23, 1881.
Second Assistant Surgeon			
J. P. Landon		Rico	September 29, 1883
Chaplain			
C M. Hoge		Durango	March 11, 1882.
Captains			
F A Taylor	A	Lake City	August 24, 1882
D D Carleton.	D	Durango	January 12, 1883
Thos H. Wagensler	E	Rico	March 30, 1884.
Thos B Crawford	F	Grand Junction	March 13, 1883
John Ewing, Jr.	G	Del Norte	March 17, 1883.
First Lieutenants.			
Henry A Avery	A	Lake City	August 24, 1882
B W. Waters.	D	Durango	January 12, 1883.
W W Woodward	E	Rico	May 13, 1883.
Henry Nichols	F	Grand Junction	October 10, 1882.
John Cleghorn, Jr	G	Del Norte.	March 17, 1883.
Second Lieutenants.			
Geo. F. Gardner	A	Lake City	August 24, 1882.
Theodore D B Frear	D	Durango	January 12, 1883.
J. W Wescott	E	Rico	May 13, 1883.
	F		
Alden Bassett	G	Del Norte	March 17, 1883.

THIRD BATTALION INFANTRY.

Organized July 7, 1880.

NAME AND RANK	Letter of Co	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Lieutenant Colonel.			
Francis Rose		Leadville	January 7, 1882
Major.			
Joseph H. Playter		Leadville	January 14, 1884
Adjutant.			
Harvey M Burrell		Leadville	July 16, 1883.
Quartermaster.			
Jake Sands		Leadville	January 19, 1884.
First Assistant Surgeon.			
Phillip E. Hughes		Leadville	July 9, 1883
Chaplain			
J H. Phillips		Leadville	May 22, 1884
Captains			
J. J Quinn	A	Leadville	July 31, 1882
Frank M. Reardon	D	Leadville	May 13, 1882
Silas G Canfield	E	Leadville	February 11, 1884
E. B. Jones	H	Buena Vista	July 12, 1884.
First Lieutenants.			
Eugene Sullivan	A	Leadville	May 10, 1884
E. B. Tucker	D	Leadville	March 18, 1884
James Monroe Cabell	E	Leadville	January 21, 1884.
C. S. Libby	H	Buena Vista	April 28, 1884.
Second Lieutenants.			
Wm Page	A	Leadville	September 29, 1883
Geo. H McBride	D	Leadville	July 24, 1884
Chas E. Stevens	E	Leadville	October 8, 1883.
	H		

FOURTH BATTALION INFANTRY.

Organized November 1, 1882

NAME AND RANK.	Letter of Co	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION
Major.			
Geo. T. Breed		Pueblo	December 4, 1882
Adjutant.			
John H Mitchell		Pueblo	January 28, 1884
Quartermaster			
Wm H. Hyde		Pueblo	April 4, 1884
First Assistant Surgeon.			
R. W. Corwin.		Pueblo	June 6, 1884.
Chaplain.			
C. A. Brooks		Silver Cliff	January 28, 1884.
Captains.			
E F. Scott	A	Silver Cliff	March 22, 1884.
Samuel M Herd	B	Pueblo	December 4, 1882.
J. Newton Isgrig	C	Pueblo	May 9, 1883.
Henry Sturgis	D	Trinidad	June 28, 1884.
First Lieutenants			
	A		
N. Van Fossen	B	Pueblo	June 25, 1883
	C		
Richeus L Wooten	D	Trinidad	June 28, 1884.
Second Lieutenants.			
Harvey M. Bradley	A	Silver Cliff	February 23, 1884
Harry Free	B	Pueblo	March 4, 1884
J. S. Green	C	Pueblo	May 9, 1883
Ernest J. Holmes	D	Trinidad	June 28, 1884

COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

NAME	RANK AND ORGANIZATION	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Sidney A Shepperd	Brigadier General and Adjutant General	February 12, 1883
Sidney N Bonner	Lieutenant Colonel and Asst. Adjutant Gen'l	June 2, 1883
Thos W. Burchinell	Colonel and Inspector General	February 12, 1883
Charles A. Jochaus	Lieutenant Colonel and Asst Inspector Gen'l	March 23 1883
Wm Moore	Colonel and Aid de Camp	February 12, 1883.
A. S Hughes	Colonel and Aid-de-Camp	February 12, 1883.
John Arkins	Colonel and Aid de-Camp	February 12, 1883
Geo W Cook	Colonel and Aid de-Camp	February 12, 1883
J H Monheimer	Colonel and Aid-de-Camp	February 12, 1883
Aldridge Corder	Colonel and Aid de Camp	February 12, 1883.
J D McCarthy	Colonel and Aid de-Camp	February 12, 1883
Willet Rose	Colonel and Aid de-Camp	February 12, 1883
David F Day	Colonel and Aid-de-Camp	February 12, 1883
F F Osbiston	Colonel and Aid-de-Camp	February 12, 1883
A. P. Rittenhouse	Colonel and Aid-de Camp	February 12, 1883
Chas. A. Raymond	Major and Military Secretary	February 12, 1883
Robert S. Morrison	Colonel and Aid-de-Camp	June 28, 1883.
David F. Urmy	Colonel and Judge Advocate General	January 9, 1883
Wm J Wilson	Colonel and Aid-de-Camp	May 16, 1884.
Will D Todd	Colonel and Aid-de-Camp	May 16, 1884.
Albert H. Brunch	Colonel and Aid de Camp	October 1, 1884.
Clarence A. Miller	Colonel and Aid de Camp	October 1, 1884.

BRIGADE COMMANDER AND STAFF

Albert H. Jones	Brigadier General	March 22, 1883
R. M Stevenson	Major and Assistant Adjutant General	April 4, 1883
M L. Paddock	Major and Assistant Inspector General	April 4, 1883.
M J Fitzgerald	Major and Assistant Quartermaster General	April 4, 1883
T. H Burnham	Major and Com of Sub	April 4, 1883.
Phil. Tronstine	Captain and Aid de-Camp	April 4, 1883.
Chas. K. McHatton	Captain and Aid-de-Camp	May 12, 1883.
John P Lower	Captain and Aid de-Camp	May 19, 1884.
Paul A Fisher	Captain and Aid de-Camp	August 26, 1883

FIRST INFANTRY.

NAME.	RANK AND ORGANIZATION.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Chas. A. Hawley	Colonel	March 22, 1883
J. S. Dormer	Lieutenant Colonel	March 22, 1883.
E. J. Burke	Major	March 22, 1883.
Jas. B Thompson	First Lieutenant and Adjutant	April 16, 1883.
J. H Kimball	Major and Surgeon	April 12, 1883
P V Carlin	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	December 20, 1882
P. V. Carlin	Captain and Assistant Surgeon	April 12, 1883.
John P. Kelly	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	April 12, 1883
Herbert W Powers	First Lieutenant Company B	December 20, 1882.
J. O D. Kelleher	Captain Company A	November 20, 1882.
John L King	First Lieutenant Company A	February 1, 1879
Robt. Fulton	Second Lieutenant Company A	February 1, 1879.
J W Longacre	Captain Company C.	December 10, 1882.
John H Nicholson	Captain Company H	February 1, 1883.
Chas F. Wright	First Lieutenant Company H	February 1, 1883
Samuel M Allison	Second Lieutenant Company H	February 1, 1883
Wm. A. Jackson	First Lieutenant Capital Guards	November 20, 1882.
Edward H Menschke	Second Lieutenant Company I	February 22, 1883
Jacob Baum	First Lieutenant Company D	April 4, 1883.
E. A. More, Jr.	Captain Company E	April 23, 1883.
R I. Hornbrook	Captain Company C	June 9, 1883.
A. W Hogle	Captain Company D	April 4, 1883.
E O Weirs	First Lieutenant Company G	April 16, 1883
Geo H. Bressler	Second Lieutenant Company G	April 16, 1883
Wm. Laws	Captain Capital Guards	October 16, 1882.
E A More, Jr	Colonel	April 10, 1884.
E J. Burke	Lieutenant Colonel	April 10, 1884.
R. L. Hornbrook	Major.	April 10, 1884.
Thos. D Davidson	Second Lieutenant Company D	October 24, 1883.
Thos D. Davidson	First Lieutenant Company D	March 26, 1884
Geo. Stiger	Second Lieutenant Company H	February 12, 1884.
Thos Stone	Second Lieutenant Company E	June 14, 1883
W. H Andrews	Captain Company I	August 29, 1883
C S Robbins	First Lieutenant Company E	November 8 1883
C S Robbins	Captain Company E	April 26, 1884
Myron W Reed	Captain and Chaplain	May 30, 1884
James F Sullivan	First Lieutenant Company G	December 29, 1883.
C J Kelly	First Lieutenant Company E	June 6, 1884
W. E H Ibrook	First Lieutenant Company C	February 9, 1882
W E Holbrook.	Captain Company C.	May 3, 1884.
W. E Holbrook.	Captain Company C	November 16, 1884.
E. O. Weirs	Captain Company G	October 20, 1883.

SECOND INFANTRY.

NAME.	RANK AND ORGANIZATION.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
George J. Richards	Lieutenant Colonel	June 13, 1883
Benj F. Klee	Major	August 4, 1883
J. P. Landon	First Lieutenant and Second Ass't Surgeon	September 29, 1883
John Ewing, Jr.	Captain Company G	March 17, 1883
John Cleghorn, Jr.	First Lieutenant Company G.	March 17, 1883
D. D. Carlton	Captain Company D	January 12, 1883
B W. Waters	First Lieutenant Company D	January 12, 1883.
Francis M. Medley	Captain Company E.	September 1, 1883
W W Woodward	First Lieutenant Company E	May 13, 1883
J W. Westcott	Second Lieutenant Company E	May 13, 1883
Alden Bassett	Second Lieutenant Company G.	March 17, 1883.
Moritz Stockder	First Lieutenant and Adjutant	June 17, 1884.
Thos. H Wagensler	Captain Company E.	March 30, 1884.

THIRD INFANTRY.

Harvey M. Burrell	First Lieutenant and Adjutant	July 16, 1883.
C. D Pratt	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster	July 30, 1883.
J H. Playter	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster.	July 11, 1883.
Philip E Hughes	Captain and Assistant Surgeon	July 9, 1883.
Chas F Stout	Captain and Chaplain	May 19, 1883.
Frank M. Reardon	Captain Company D	May 13, 1882.
B. F. Gardner	Captain Company E	June 16, 1882
John J Quinn	Captain Company A	July 31, 1883.
Wm. P Minor	Captain Company F.	September 1, 1882.
Timothy Breen	First Lieutenant Company A.	July 6, 1882
J H Parrish	First Lieutenant Company D	November 28, 1882
Silas G Canfield	First Lieutenant Company E	July 31, 1883
R W. Sullivan	First Lieutenant Company F.	December 27, 1882.
Michael D Ryan	Second Lieutenant Company A.	July 6, 1882.
James H. Huston	Second Lieutenant Company D	November 28, 1882.
Frank Goddard	Second Lieutenant Company E.	January 8, 1883.
Kit. C Smith	Second Lieutenant Company F	December 27, 1882.
James H. Playter	Major	January 14, 1884.
Jake Sands	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster	January 19, 1884.
Charles S. Libby	Second Lieutenant Company H.	April 17, 1882
Jas Munroe Cabell	First Lieutenant Company E	January 21, 1884
J. H. Phillips	Captain and Chaplain	May 22, 1884
Chas. E. Stevens	Second Lieutenant Company E.	October 8, 1883.
Edwin B Tucker	First Lieutenant Company D	March 18, 1884.
George H. McBride	Second Lieutenant Company D	July 24, 1884
Silas G Canfield	Captain Company E	February 11, 1884

FOURTH INFANTRY

NAME.	RANK AND ORGANIZATION	DATE OF COMMISSION.
George T. Breed	Major	December 4, 1882.
A P. Berry	First Lieutenant and Adjutant	December 4, 1882
M. C Dunn	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster	December 4, 1882
W. G Scott	Captain and First Assistant Surgeon	December 4, 1882.
S. S Holman	Captain and Chaplain	December 4, 1882
James A. Wilson	Captain Company A	June 9, 1883
Samuel M Hurd	Captain Company B	December 4, 1883.
J. Newton Isgrigg	Captain Company C	May 9, 1883
E F Scott	First Lieutenant Company A	June 9, 1883
N VanFossen	First Lieutenant Company B	June 25, 1883
R. W Corwin	First Lieutenant Company C.	May 9, 1883
R E Waitz	Second Lieutenant Company A	July 10, 1883
P. J Goble	Second Lieutenant Company B	December 28, 1882.
J. S. Green	Second Lieutenant Company C	May 9, 1883.
John H Mitchell	First Lieutenant and Adjutant	January 28, 1884.
C A. Brooks	Captain and Chaplain	January 28, 1884.
Wm H. Hyde	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster	April 4, 1884
R W Corwin	Captain and First Assistant Surgeon	June 6, 1884

FIRST CAVALRY

Chas. W. Livingstott	First Lieutenant Company D	August 10, 1883
Wm. K Burchinell	Captain Company C	December 1, 1882.
Wm. A Greenfield	First Lieutenant Company C	December 1, 1883.
A F. Hazeltine	Second Lieutenant Company C	February 9, 1883.
C. F. Cook	First Lieutenant and Adjutant	November 27, 1883.
Gustav Guirand	First Lieutenant Company B	March 18, 1883
John J. Doyle	Second Lieutenant Company B	March 8, 1883.

CHAFFEE LIGHT ARTILLERY.

John A. McBeth	Captain	April 2, 1883.
R. A. Kuner	Second Lieutenant	May 21, 1883

RESIGNATIONS AND DISCHARGES OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF

NAME.	Rank and Organization.	Date of Commission.	Date of Discharge.
Chas. A Jochmus	Lieut Colonel and Asst Adjt. Gen	Mar. 23, 1883	Feb. 20, 1884.
Aldrich Corder ..	Colonel and Aid-de-Camp .	Feb. 12, 1883	May 16, 1884.
William Moore	Colonel and Aid-de-Camp . .	Feb 12, 1883	Nov 29, 1884
Willet Rose	Colonel and Aid-de-Camp .. .	Feb 12, 1883	Nov. 29, 1884.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY

James B. Thompson	Captain Company G	June 21, 1881	April 11, 1883
W. H. Strohm .	Second Lieutenant Company G . .	June 21, 1881	April 23, 1883.
Robt. Fallon .	Second Lieutenant Company A	Feb 1, 1879.	April 26, 1883
Jno. L. King	First Lieutenant Company A . . .	Feb 1, 1879	April 26, 1883
John J Maher.	First Lieutenant Company I .	Feb. 22, 1883	May 7, 1883.
Chas. W. Thurlow	Second Lieutenant Company D.	July 29, 1882	May 14, 1883.
J. W. Longacre .	Captain Company C	Dec 10, 1882	June 2, 1883
James H Kirk	Captain Company I	Feb 22, 1883	June 4, 1883
James S Bernard ...	Second Lieutenant Company E.	Feb 15, 1883	June 13, 1883.
Gus Jauchcer . ..	Captain Company G	April 18, 1883	Aug 20, 1883
E C Evans	Second Lieutenant Company C ..	Feb 9, 1882	Aug. 20, 1883
Jno. D McGilvray.	Captain Company I	June 13, 1883.	Aug 28, 1883
Charles Hawkins ..	Second Lieutenant Capital Guards	Nov 20, 1882	Sept 1, 1883
Harry D. Kindig .	Second Lieutenant Company D . .	May 23, 1883	Oct 24, 1883.
Geo. F Higgins .	First Lieutenant Company E	June 14, 1883.	Oct. 29, 1883.
Walter B Leithead .	Second Lieutenant Company B	Oct. 6, 1882	Dec 12, 1883.
Samuel M Allison	Second Lieutenant Company H	Feb 1, 1883	Jan 25, 1884
Chas A Hawley ..	Colonel	Mar 22, 1883	Feb. 25, 1884.
Jacob Baum	First Lieutenant Company D . .	April 4, 1883	Mar 22, 1884.
H. W Powers	First Lieutenant Company B ..	Dec 29, 1882	May 22, 1884
Chas H. Marshall	Captain and Chaplain	Dec. 29, 1881	May 29, 1884
James D Manderville	First Lieutenant Company F .	May 19, 1884.	June 17, 1884
George H Bressler ..	Second Lieutenant Company G . . .	April 16, 1883.	June 26, 1884.
E H Menschke . .	Second Lieutenant Company I . . .	Feb 22, 1883	June 26, 1884.
Wm Laws	Captain Capital Guards	Oct. 16, 1882	June 26, 1884.
W. E Holbrook	Captain Company C	May 3, 1884	Oct 13, 1884.
Chas. F Wright.	First Lieutenant Company H . . .	Feb 1, 1883	Nov. 29, 1884
Patrick Higgins ..	First Lieutenant Company A . .	July 7, 1883	Nov 29, 1884.
Wm. Schulte .	First Lieutenant Company I	May 8, 1883	May 29, 1884
J S Dormer . .	Lieutenant Colonel . .	Mar. 22, 1883	Mar 8, 1884.
E. J. Burke ..	Major	Mar 22, 1883	Mar. 8, 1884.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

NAME.	Rank and Organization	Date of Commission	Date of Discharge.
G. G. McNamara	First Lieutenant Company E	Mar. 29, 1881	April 25, 1883.
— Smedley	Second Lieutenant Company E		April 25, 1883.
Francis M Medley	Captain Company E	Sept. 1, 1883	Feb 25, 1884
Darius P Kingsley	First Lieutenant Company F	Mar. 13, 1883	May 22, 1884
H. J Alexander	First Lieutenant and Adjutant	Nov. 23, 1881.	June 17, 1884.
H. C. Hall	Second Lieutenant Company F	Mar. 13, 1883	Oct 13, 1884

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY

J. H Huston	Second Lieutenant Company D	Nov 28, 1882	July 3, 1883.
Michael D. Ryan	Second Lieutenant Company A	July 6, 1882	Sept. 6, 1883
Frank Goddard	Second Lieutenant Company E	Jan 8, 1883	Sept 25, 1883.
Daniel Finucane	Major	Feb. 4, 1882	Dec 24, 1883.
Silas G Canfield	First Lieutenant Company E	July 31, 1882	Dec. 24, 1883
B. F. Gardner,	Captain Company E	June 26, 1882.	Jan. 30, 1884.
J H. Parrish	First Lieutenant Company D	Nov 28, 1882	Feb 29, 1884.
J. W. Dyrenforth	First Lieutenant Company H	April 17, 1882	Mar 7, 1884.
Chas F Stout	Captain and Chaplain	May 17, 1883	May 22, 1884.
J. C. Johnson	Captain Company H	June 10, 1881	June 26, 1884.

FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

NAME	Rank and Organization.	Date of Commission	Date of Discharge
Thos. M Fisher ..	Captain Company A	Mar 18, 1882.	April 27, 1883.
B. C. Parcells	First Lieutenant Company A	Mar. 18, 1882.	April 27, 1883
Fred G Bartold. .	First Lieutenant Company B. . . .	Dec 14, 1882	May 23, 1883.
James A Wilson	Second Lieutenant Company A .	Mar. 18, 1882	July 12, 1883
P J Goble	Second Lieutenant Company B	Dec 28, 1882.	Dec. 12, 1883
S. L. Holman	Captain and Chaplain	Dec. 4, 1882	Dec 24, 1883
M C. Dunn	First Lieutenant and Asst. Q. M. ..	Dec 4, 1882.	Feb. 25, 1884
James A Wilson... .	Captain Company A	June 9, 1883	Feb 25, 1884.
R. E Waitz . ..	Second Lieutenant Company A	July 10, 1883.	Feb. 8, 1884
W. G Scott	Captain and Assistant Surgeon	Dec. 4, 1882	June 6, 1884.

FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY.

Thos. P. Boutwell	First Lieutenant Company D ..	Dec. 12, 1882.	June 30, 1883
Wm. K Burchinell	Captain Company C	Dec 1, 1882.	Nov 14, 1883
Chas. Livingstott	First Lieutenant Company D	Aug 10, 1883	Feb 6, 1884
A. Hazeltine .. .	First Lieutenant Company C . .	Jan 26, 1884	Oct 14, 1884.
Gus. Guirand	First Lieutenant Company B	Mar. 17, 1883	Oct 14, 1884
John J Doyle	Second Lieutenant Company B .	Mar 8, 1883	Oct 14, 1884.
E. B. Sleeth	Captain Company D..... . . .	Dec. 12, 1882	Nov 29, 1884

COMPANIES MUSTERED.

COMPANIES MUSTERED IN

Company and Battalion	PLACE.	DATE	REMARKS.
Company H, 1st Infantry	Boulder	Feb 1, 1883	
Company I, 1st Infantry	Denver	Feb 22, 1883	Grant Guards.
Company F, 2d Infantry	Grand Junction	Mar 15, 1883	
Company G, 2d Infantry	Del Norte	Mar 17, 1883	
Company C, 4th Infantry.	Pueblo. . . .	May 9, 1883	
Company K, 1st Infantry .	Denver	Dec 22, 1883.	Mitchell Guards
Company F, 1st Infantry	Fort Collins	May 19, 1884	
Company D, 4th Infantry	Trinidad	June 28, 1884.	Barela Guards
Veterans	Denver. ...	Sept 24, 1884.	Continentals

COMPANIES MUSTERED OUT

Company F, 3d Infantry	Leadville. . . .	Dec. 1, 1883	Sec. 15, Art. III of Militia Law.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVE STRENGTH OF THE COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD.

FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY

	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Musicians.	Privates	Aggregates.
Present Strength in detail, Field, Staff, Non-Commissioned Staff and Band	5		1		6
Company A	3	9	2	26	40
" B	3	5		21	29
" C	3	5		23	31
" D	1	4		12	17
Strength of Battalion	15	23	3	82	123

ARTILLERY

Chaffee Light Artillery	3	11	1	30	45
Strength of Company	3	11	1	30	45

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY

	Officers	Non Commissioned Officers	Musicians.	Privates.	Aggregates
Present Strength in detail, field, Staff, Non-Commissioned Staff and Band	9	7			16
Company A.	2	10		27	39
" B.	2	8		24	34
" C.	2	9	10	42	63
" D	3	13		27	43
" E	3	10		30	43
" F	3	13		24	40
" G	3	11		29	43
" H.	3	13		24	40
" I	3	10		29	42
" K	3	11		29	43
Strength of Regiment	36	115	10	285	446

SECOND BATTALION INFANTRY

Present Strength in detail, Field Staff, Non-Commissioned Staff and Band	7	6	16		29
Company A.	3	13		38	54
" D.	3	13		22	38
" E	3	13		27	43
F.	3	12	2	32	49
" G.	3	13	2	26	44
Strength of Battalion	22	70	20	145	257

THIRD BATTALION INFANTRY.

	Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers	Musicians.	Privates	Aggregates
Present strength in detail, Field, Staff, Non-Commissioned Staff and Band	7	6	15		28
Company A.	3	10		21	34
" E.	3	8	2	37	50
" D.	3	7		31	41
" H.	3	8		25	36
Strength of Battalion	19	39	17	114	189

FOURTH BATTALION INFANTRY.

Present Strength in detail, Field Staff, Non-Commissioned Staff and Band	5	4	21		30
Company A.	2	10		35	47
" B	3	5		25	32
" C.	2	13		23	38
" D.	3	13	3	31	50
Strength of Battalion	15	43	24	113	197

COMPANIES UNATTACHED.

Continentals	3	9	1	37	50
Capital Guards	3	6		24	33
Strength of Companies.	6	15	1	61	83

RECAPITULATION

	Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Aggregate.
Strength of Infantry	126	284	73	718	1201
Strength of Cavalry	15	23	3	82	123
Strength of Artillery	3	11	1	30	45
Total strength Colorado National Guard	144	318	77	830	1369

BIENNIAL STATEMENT

Of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores and Clothing, Chaffee Light Artillery, C. N. G.

ARTICLES	Number.
Twelve-pound Napoleon guns	2
Field carriages and limbers	4
Ten-barrel Gatling guns, 45 calibre	2
Caps	53
Pants	45
Jackets	43
Caissons	2
Overcoats	45
Sabers	41
Rammers and sponges	4
Sponge covers	4
Wormers	2
Saber belts	59
Gunners' haversacks	8
Lanyards	4
Paulins	2
Priming wires	4
Thumb stalls	4
Tube Pouches	2
Vent covers	2
Pendulum haus and pouches	2
Gunners' pinchers	2
Vent punches	2
Gunners' gimlets	2
Fuse cutters	2
Feed cases, Gatling guns	100
Padlocks and keys	2
Wiping rods	2
Shell drivers	2
Pin wrenches	2
Screw wrenches, adjusting	2
T. screw drivers	2
Lock screw drivers.	2
Clamps for worm gear	2
Rear guide nut wrenches.	2
Drifts	2
Oscillators	2
Headless shell extractors.	4
Lead harness, sets	6
Wheel harness complete, sets	6
Saddles and bridles, complete	10
Sponge buckets	2
Springfield Carbines, .45 calibre	44
Cartridges, 45 calibre	2,000
Twelve-pound solid shot	25
Twelve-pound case shot	25
Twelve-pound canister shot	25
Twelve-pound shell shot	25
Twelve pound blank cartridges	100
Friction primers	1,000

I hereby certify, on honor, that the above statement is correct

J A. McBETH,

Commanding.

STATEMENT

Of Ordnance and Quartermaster Stores in the hands of the Commanders of the several Companies of the Colorado National Guard, November 30, 1884

COMPANY	B L Spgf'd Rifles Cal 50	B L Cal. 45.	Carbines	Gun Slings.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates	Waist Belts	Waist Belt Plates	Saber Belts	Bayonet Scabs Lr.	Bridles	Carbine Slings.	Cartridges Cal 50	Saber Belt Plates	Cartridges Cal. 45	Sabers	Dress Coats.	Band Instrum'ts	Blouses	Pants	Caps.
Company A, First Battalion Cavalry			49		50	50			59			50				44	4		42	42	40
Company B, First Battalion Cavalry							50		50		50			50		50			40	40	40
Company C, First Battalion Cavalry			50																		
Company D, First Battalion Cavalry			40		40				62					12		50			42	42	61
Continentals	42			42	36		32	32		30											
Capital Guards	40			40	40	40	40	40		40									40	40	50
Company A, First Infantry	40			39	41		41	41		41									41	41	41
Company B, First Infantry		70		70			65														
Company C, First Infantry	40			40	40	40	40	40		40									40	40	40
Company D, First Infantry		50		49	50	7	50	30		50											
Company E, First Infantry		40		40	40		40	40		40											
Company F, First Infantry		40		40	40		40			40											
Company G, First Infantry		40		40	40		40	40		40					1000				36	36	36
Company H, First Infantry	40			40	40	40	40	40													
Company I, First Infantry		40		40	40		40	40		40											
Company A, Second Battalion Infantry	50			50	50	50	50	50		50			2000				44		36	44	50
Company D, Second Battalion Infantry		40													1000				30	30	30
Company E, Second Battalion Infantry	41				49		49												30	30	30
Company F, Second Battalion Infantry		40		40	40	40	40	40							1000						
Company G, Second Battalion Infantry		40		40			40	40		40											
Company A, Third Battalion Infantry		34		31	36	36	36	36		36									40	40	40
Company D, Third Battalion Infantry	50			50	51	51	55	51		50									49	49	49
Company E, Third Battalion Infantry	30	20		44	38	20	26	23		30									30	25	25
Company H, Third Battalion Infantry		40			40		40	40		40									16	16	30
Company A, Fourth Battalion Infantry	38			10	38	38	38	38		38			200						37	37	37
Company B, Fourth Battalion Infantry		40		40	40	40	40	40		40									22	22	22
Company C, Fourth Battalion Infantry		40		40	40		40	40		40									34	34	34
Company D, Fourth Battalion Infantry	40			40	40	40	40	40		40							50			50	50
R. M. Stevenson, Ass't Adjutant General																		24	25	25	25
C F. Cook, Adjutant																			15	15	15
Moritz Stockder																			15	15	15
J. H. Mitchell																			21	21	21
Total	449	574	139	866	959	492	1007	781	162	765	50	50	2200	62	3000	144	98	24	681	731	781

STATEMENT

Of Ordnance and Quartermaster Stores purchased

Of whom Purchased.	Cavalry Uniforms.	Cavalry Sabers.	Non-Commiss'd Chevrons, etc	Gun Slings	Band Instruments.	Caps.	Blouses	Trousers.	Bayonet Scabbards	Waist Belt Plates	Waist Belts	Book Cases	Cases Pigeon Holes	Tents and Poles	Drum Major Coats.	Prs. Drum Major Shoulder Knots	Kegs Powder.	Cartridges, 45 Calibre.	Artillery Powder Bags	Friction Primers	Office Chairs.	Desks	Wardrobes	Letter Press St'nds	Letter Presses.	Camp Kettles	Mess Pans	Knives, Forks and Spoons	Tin Cups.	Tin Plates.
Sheriff M C. Spangler ...																														
J H Bedson	15	50																								220	4500	3000	3300	
Edgar Leonard			7																											
John Lewis				392							305																			
Gray Warner						40	40	40																						
Jno. P. Lower									280	313								1000												
Kilpatrick & Brown												1									2	1	1	1						
J. B Goodman													1										1							
M. C Lilly & Co.			52			160	146	146								1														
Jno. M Landon			3			19	17	17																						
Henry Ripps														150																
Appel & Co.															1															
J. O Reynolds																	25													
C C Howell						180	180	180																						
G T. Breed						6	6	6																						
Skinner Bros & Wright																			200											
Jno A. McBeth																				1000										
Stone & Co																									1					
Wm Odenheimer																						1			1					
B P. Brasher																										44				
A T Sanders					4																									
Total	15	50	62	392	4	405	389	389	280	313	305	1	1	150	1	1	25	1000	200	1000	2	2	2	1	2	44	220	4500	3000	3300

STATEMENT

Of Ordnance and Quartermaster Stores in the State Store Room and Arsenal December 6, 1884

B C Sawyer, State Armorer

ARTICLES	Number
Springfield B L. Rifles, calibre 45	93
Wall tents and poles, new	150
Tent pins	2,500
Cartridge boxes, large size	78
Cartridge boxes, small size	200
Bayonets	100
Leather bayonet scabbards	93
Gun wipers	65
Rounds ball cartridges, 50 calibre	10,000
Rounds ball cartridges, 45 calibre, Infantry	10,000
Rounds ball cartridges, .45 calibre, Cavalry	3,000
Tin plates	3,000
Tin cups	2,500
Tin pans	243
Knives and forks	2,000
Spoons	1,500
Camp kettles	36
O d carbines, assorted (worthless)	36
Old rifles, assorted, (worthless)	19
Old muskets, assorted, (worthless)	40
Old rifles, assorted, (worthless)	9
Cap pouches, (obsolete)	371
Sword bayonet scabbards (obsolete)	330
Carbine slings	883
Carbine sling snaps	195

STATEMENT

Of Ordnance and Quartermaster Stores issued.

To whom Issued.	Rifles, 50 Calibre.	Rifles, 45 Calibre.	Muskets, old	Cartridges, 50 Calibre	Cartridges, 45 Calibre	Gun Slings	Cartridge Boxes.	Waist Belts.	Cartridge box Plates.	Waist Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards	Bayonets.	Saddle Blankets	Forage Caps.	Blouses.	Trousers	Dress Coat, Drum Major.	Jackets	Cavalry Sabers.	Kegs Powder	Powder Sacks.	Friction Primers	Desks	Wardrobes	Letter Press and Stands.	Office Chairs
Capt. Jno H Nichols	40					40	40	40		40																
Capt. Jno Ewing		40				40	40	40		40	40															
Capt John H. Kirk		40				40	40	40		40	40															
Capt A. W Hogle	10						14	16		16	26															
H. C. Chapin, G A. R			12																							
Capt E. B Sleeth					500																					
Lieut. Jas. A Wilson	5			500				12		12				36		17		17								
Jas Burrell, G. A R.			8									20		40	40	40										
Capt B Crawford																										
H. H Daniels, G A R.			8			40	40	40		40																
Capt J N Isgrigg		40				40	40	40		40	40															
Major G. T. Breed					1000																					
J. B. Bruner, G. A R.			7																							
Capt. S M Hurd						40					40															
Geo W Lawson, G A R.			8																							
Melvin Edwards, G. A. R.			3																							
Emil Boedecker, G. A. R			6																							
Ed. P Pitkin, G A. R.			8																							
J D Moore, G. A. R			10																							
Major J. H. Bedson					2500									15	15	15			50							
Capt E O. Weirs						40	40							36	36	36										
Capt. Jno. Anderson	40					40	40	40																		

State University		40					40																					
Capt Jno A McBeth															3													
Adjt. H. J Alexander																15	15	15				25	200	1000				
Adjt A. P. Berry																15	15	15										
Capt D D. Carlton																30	30	30										
Capt. J. D. Longacre																40	40	40										
Capt. B. F Klee																30	30	30										
Capt J. C Johnson																30	16	16										
Jno F Russell, G. A. R				4																								
Capt J. J Quinn																40	40	40										
Capt. Wm P Miner																20	20	20										
Capt. F, M Reardon.																49	49	49										
Capt. B. F. Gardner																35	35	35										
Wm. Belfield																			1									
Gen A. H. Jones																												
Col. A. E Moore, Jr																									1	2	1	2
																									1		1	
Total	135	120	74	500	4000	360	280	268	..	228	186	20	3	431	381	398	1	17	50	25	200	1000	2	2	2	2		

HEADQUARTERS INSPECTOR GENERAL,
COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD,
Leadville, December 1, 1884.

Brigadier General S. A. Shepperd, Adjutant General State of Colorado:

GENERAL: — I have the honor to submit the following report relating to the National Guard of the State of Colorado.

Under the new organization of the Colorado National Guard into one brigade, I have not deemed it necessary to follow the Brigade Inspector who has so ably inspected all the troops, and only partially inspected where it was needed.

I am pleased to report a decided improvement in the National Guard under the new organization in drill, discipline and general appearance. I would respectfully recommend in cities where there are more companies than one, that where inspections show lack of attendance that the companies be consolidated.

The entire National Guard, as reported formerly, are still without overcoats, blankets, knapsacks, haversacks, and everything else in the shape of camp equipage necessary in field operations or a State encampment, except tents which were recently purchased by you.

I would respectfully recommend that a determined effort be made to furnish all companies in the State with ammunition for target practice, as only two companies in the National Guard practice to any extent.

The National Guard need much more encouragement from the State at large than it has received heretofore, as the recent riots in the East show the importance of a State keeping its militia well organized and always ready for marching orders.

I would also respectfully recommend a more liberal expenditure that will relieve the officers and men of the continual expense to which they are now subjected. I think I speak within bounds when I say the companies spend as much money to maintain themselves as the State spends to maintain them

I would respectfully recommend that a bill be presented to the next Legislature empowering the treasurer of each county to collect the military poll tax, as under the old law he can not collect it unless it is assessed to the individual by the assessor This would insure a much larger military fund and insure the payment of all necessary expenses of the different companies of the State, and thus add to their efficiency

I would also repeat the recommendation of the former Inspector General, Colonel A H Jones, that our Senators and Representative in Congress be urged to present and pass a law to enable the State to settle its ordnance accounts with the National Government prior to 1870, we having in the State armory a considerable amount of ordnance stores which are absolutely worthless to the present military organization, and which were issued to the *Territory of Colorado* at a time when it was *entitled to government protection*

Hoping that as in the past the National Guard will be an honor to its State and Union,

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. BURCHINELL,

Colonel and Inspector General Colo. National Guard.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD,
Denver, Colo., December 6, 1884.

Brigadier General S A Shepperd, Adjutant General Colorado.

SIR: — In compliance with section ten, article eight, General Regulations, C. N. G., I have the honor to submit the following report for the information of his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief.

Since the consolidation of our organized militia into one brigade, military matters have been greatly facilitated and simplified in every department of the service, and more particularly so where some attention has been given to the study of United States Army Regulations, which, as a general thing, are regarded as of little, if any, importance in National Guard organizations.

Although there is a very marked improvement in the several companies located in this city as compared with the annual inspection of 1883, it is still quite evident that we have a large paper representation, not only in Denver but throughout the State, many companies carrying on their muster rolls from forty to sixty members and reporting an average of some fifteen or twenty for drill or inspection. With the exception of three or four companies a very imperfect discipline is maintained and a general want of steadiness under arms, ignorance of the simplest requirements of military courtesy, and of the relations that should be maintained between commissioned officers and enlisted men (even for militia) are noted.

In my last report, as Inspector General of the State, I called particular attention to the necessity of instructing our troops in skirmish drill and the duties of sentries But little attention has been paid to it, however, though I am informed that the First Regiment has made some effort at skirmishing, but with what success is not reported.

A general want of uniformity prevails in the keeping of military records, and there is much ignorance of the simplest forms of official correspondence.

It is not presumed the National Guard can be equipped, instructed and governed by the same methods that obtain in a regular paid force, but it is fair to expect that officers and enlisted men alike will have some regard for the solemn obligation they voluntarily assume when sworn into the State service, and so far as in their power assist in maintaining good order and military discipline throughout the service ---

General E. L. Molineux, of Brooklyn, N. Y., an officer of large experience in active service and a gentleman of extensive knowledge in militia affairs, aptly remarks, in his address to the National Guard Association of New York, January, 1883, as follows:

"You, gentlemen, are *volunteer* soldiers, guarding with patient fidelity the honor and well-being of the State and Country. You devote much valuable time, thought and skill to the public weal, often at great personal inconvenience, without remuneration, and not seldom encountering perplexing difficulties, with perhaps but meagre thanks. But you have *voluntarily* assumed the obligations of soldiers, and should qualify yourselves in time of peace by such practical instruction and experience as will insure the most efficient discharge of these duties in time of war."

Since my promotion to the rank of Brigadier General Commanding the Colorado National Guard, March 22, 1883, I have on one occasion only been enabled to concentrate a sufficient number of troops at any given point to constitute what might be termed a brigade review or parade. On July 25, 1883, during the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city, my command had the distinguished honor of acting as escort to that noble body of veterans, while the entire column was reviewed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in company with General John A. Logan and staff. It was decidedly the best representation of the National Guard, as well as the grandest parade, ever witnessed in this section of the country. Since that time there have been several regimental and company parades,

notably Memorial days, 1883 and 1884; also two annual inspections, a detailed report of which has been submitted by the Brigade Inspector.

Owing to the chronic state of destitution with which our military fund appears to be afflicted, we have been unable to hold anything approaching a State encampment, although, in my opinion, it is the one thing most needed to instil new life and energy, as well as military spirit and pride, into our National Guard.

A camp tour of six days, as provided by section eight, article seven, General Regulations, would be productive of more good, in point of instruction and discipline, than six months of ordinary parades and armory drills.

The question is often asked, Why is there not more life and energy displayed by the troops in your command? I will answer it in such terms as the Guard can fully understand. By common consent, officers and men, as the novelty of drill wears off, complain that the service becomes monotonous. Company movements lose their interest, and the ceaseless "fours right" and "fours left" wearisome, hence disinclination to attend drill is increasing, and indifference and apathy pervade the ranks in a greater or less degree.

To quote from a well-known military authority, "No better antidote to this could be possibly devised than the excitement and enthusiasm attendant upon camp-life, whilst the practical working out of movements and tactical problems, which are merely suggestive on the armory floor, provide at once instruction and amusement."

This prescription seems remarkably well adapted to the requirements of the First Brigade, Colorado National Guard, and I am very confident that the result would be entirely satisfactory to the State authorities, could it once be practically demonstrated.

Several of the Eastern States have adopted the plan of establishing a permanent camp for the use of its

organized militia, and that too with the best possible results Can we not prevail upon our next Legislature to do the same for us?

There is an abundance of unoccupied land in good localities that could be utilized for the purpose at but small expense to the State, while permanent barracks and mess houses could be erected at a nominal cost that would answer the requirements of our National Guard for many years to come.

In consideration of the fact that the collections of our military poll tax is to a great extent a failure, I would respectfully recommend that some effort be made to so amend section one, article five, Militia Laws, as to make it obligatory upon every citizen liable to said tax to show that same has been paid, or otherwise be debarred from the privilege of depositing his ballot at any general election. Pennsylvania, as well as some other of the Eastern and Southern States, have applied this law with uniform success, and there seems to be no reason why the same remedy should not apply in Colorado

The fund as now collected is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the service. We have not a military organization in the State to-day fully equipped and in shape to take the field even for a summer campaign. Some are without uniforms, all are without knapsacks, canteens or blankets, while but one company (the Chaffee Light Artillery) is provided with overcoats, and they were purchased through private subscription and at the expense of the Company fund.

I would also recommend that all inefficient companies be disbanded, and their officers mustered out of service, thereby economizing the military fund and giving additional aid and encouragement to the efficient organizations of the National Guard.

I herewith transmit the report of Major M. L. Paddock, Assistant Inspector General First Brigade. It is concise, comprehensive, and to the point. While it compliments the First Regiment on the improvement it has made in the past year, it calls attention to some radical

defects in point of drill and discipline which should not exist where proper attention is given to the instructions of company officers. He also pays a well merited compliment to the Chaffee Light Battery, the general appearance of which was in the highest degree creditable, plainly indicating a spirit of soldierly pride and discipline which is an honor to its commanding officer and his subordinates.

The cartridge box worn by many organizations is of the old pattern and intended for the cross belt; all the boxes interfere with the manual of arms when brought to the front, as is necessary when the knapsack is worn. It is to be hoped that the cartridge box may be ultimately discarded in favor of the cartridge belt, which is infinitely more ornamental and useful Arms generally are in fair condition, but the universal dependence upon the armorer causes most commanding officers to refer the inspector to his employe when the arms are rusty or foul. In a few instances the men keep their own arms and accoutrements in order, and I recommend that all enlisted men be compelled to follow this example.

Appended thereto will be found the report of Captain John P. Lower, Inspector of Rifle Practice First Brigade. He calls attention to some very important matters connected with the newly established State range, which I trust will not be overlooked. Too much importance cannot be attached to this particular branch of the service, and while it is safe to aver that no body of troops who are not accustomed to actual firing, and to firing at a mark, can present an effective front to a resolute enemy, it may be added that individual practice alone will not produce the highest efficiency, and that mass firing is the most important and practical portion of the rifle practice drill. In this practice commissioned officers and sergeants do not shoot, but the result, of course, greatly depends upon their efficiency and coolness Most of the expense for ammunition in the past year has been borne by individual members of the National Guard, and the practice has developed a body of sharpshooters who stand second to none either in or out of the military

107630

service of our country. It is to be hoped that some of our experts will be enabled to qualify for admission to the next National team, and I suggest that the matter be brought to the attention of our State National Guard Association at their next meeting.

I am indebted to an able and efficient staff for their cheerful response and hearty co-operation in everything pertaining to the welfare of the service.

To Major R. M. Stevenson, Brigade Adjutant, I am particularly grateful for valuable services rendered in line of duty.

It causes me heartfelt regret to announce the resignations of Major M. L. Paddock, Brigade Inspector, and Major M. J. Fitzgerald, Brigade Quartermaster. Both are veteran officers of ability (the former of the volunteer, the latter of the regular army), and their valued services, as well as their genial good-fellowship, will be greatly missed by their comrades on the brigade staff. As they are about to leave the State for an indefinite length of time, I am confident the best wishes of the Colorado National Guard will ever attend them in their manly efforts to "get to the front."

In conclusion, I desire to return my sincere thanks to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the uniform courtesy extended to myself and staff. It is my earnest desire that the troops in this brigade should occupy the highest standard as regards discipline and efficiency, and no effort on the part of the undersigned will be left undone to accomplish this result.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT H. JONES,

Brigadier General Commanding First Brigade, C. N. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD,
Denver, Colo., December 3, 1884.

Major R. M. Stevenson, Asst. Adj. General First Brigade :

MAJOR :—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the General Commanding, my report of the inspection of the troops of the First Brigade, Colorado National Guard, stationed at Denver, made November 27, 1884. I am pleased to state that it is by far the most satisfactory inspection ever made of the troops at this post. The percentage of attendance, although not as great as could have been wished for, was much better than heretofore. The appearance and military bearing was much more satisfactory, although the companies of the First Regiment Infantry show much lack of strict discipline on the part of company officers in permitting the men to look about while in the ranks and not maintaining the position of a soldier. Company officers of this regiment seem to be either not well informed in their duties, or neglectful in their discharge, as many of them passed the reviewing officer without saluting, and some by not turning the head and looking at the reviewing officer while saluting in passing. The marching and evolutions of the regiment were quite commendable. I would suggest that as our State law provides for the uniforming of the National Guard, that the companies be uniformed alike and strictly in compliance with regulations, and not be allowed to wear uniforms other than as prescribed by law and regulations.

The appearance, condition of arms, carriages and harness of the Battery were most excellent, and call for words of praise. This organization has shown great improvement since my last report, in attendance, personal appearance of the men, condition of uniforms, and especially so of harness and carriages.

The armory was found to be in good, neat order, although entirely inadequate to the needs of the service,

and I would earnestly recommend a larger, better and more convenient armory be procured by the State for the needs of the troops.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. PADDOCK,

Major and Asst Inspector General First Brigade, C. N. G.

DENVER, COLO., December 1, 1884.

Major R. M. Stevenson, Asst. Adjutant General First Brigade, C. N. G.

SIR:—Since my appointment to the position of Inspector of Rifle Practice, May 19, 1884, in connection with Major J. H. Bedson, of the Brigade staff, and other officers of the Colorado National Guard, efforts have been made to establish a suitable range for the purpose of conveniently admitting all members of the military companies of our State to practice with military rifles, whereby they may become accustomed to use the same with proficiency.

It is as essential that all members of our military companies should know how to shoot and handle their arms as to go through the manual of drill exercises and movements, hence too great attention cannot be paid to the improvement of all soldiers in target shooting.

After several efforts to locate a suitable place, we concluded to accept the liberal offer of the owners of the land on the west side of the Platte River, opposite Jewell Park, as being the most easy of access from the city for those who wished to practice target shooting without endangering the lives of any in the vicinity, the privilege of the free use of the grounds being obtained. Three steel plate targets were erected at the most suitable place on the premises, two of which were for two

hundred yards and one for five hundred yards practice. The additional materials for the same, also a shooting house for the protection of shooters, were contributed partly by the Circle Railroad Company through the influence of Major Bedson, who gave his personal attention to the erection of the same. It was expected at the time that the authorities of the Jewell Park would erect a foot bridge across the Platte River for the convenience of reaching the target range, but the failure to build the same made it necessary to provide other conveyance across the river. A cable ferry boat was built and used for transferring those who did take an interest in the rifle practice. Said expense was born by private individuals without expense to the State, and as it was impossible to keep constant watch upon said ferry arrangement, it was subjected to the interference and tampering with by the rabble who frequent the banks of the Platte, and consequently, during my absence, was destroyed, thereby shutting off the convenience of reaching the grounds. This has caused a drawback to most members attending target practice at the established range.

A few members who have availed themselves of the several practice matches instituted by private subscription, have improved their shooting very much and now rank second to none in the United States, and as such should be encouraged, with the view of being able to represent Colorado in any future National or International competitions that might offer.

It is impossible to expect our soldiers to become proficient or even reliable in case of emergency. If no encouragement is given them, however, those whom we are likely to depend on in times of peril or need to protect our homes, etc., are mostly composed of young men of limited means, whose income is not such as will admit of the expenditure of their private funds to school them in becoming good shots, and I recommend that a military fund be appropriated for the special establishment of a suitable permanent rifle range and the supplying of necessary targets, ammunition, etc., to enable each member of all the companies of the Colorado National Guard

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to practice at ~~least once every three months~~ during each year. It should be compulsory, to a certain extent, to have members of the military perform that portion of their military education as to dress for parade. The expenditure of the State funds for the steel targets and the labor of erecting the same was very slight as compared with like expenses of other States for similar purposes. It is absolutely necessary that some encouragement be shown toward our young military, as we have the material among our members to produce as expert marksmen as the world can produce, and it is a well known fact that ten good soldiers who can shoot as ex-t as some of our new beginners have proved to of .te, are far better in time of need than a whole company of raw recruits.

JOHN P. LOWER,

Inspector of Rifle Practice, C. N. G.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BATTALION INFANTRY,
COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD,
SOUTH PUEBLO, COLO., July 28, 1884.

Major R. M Stevenson, Assistant Adjutant General, C. N. G., Denver, Colorado :

DEAR MAJOR:—I have the honor to report that on Friday, July 25, at 9 o'clock p. m., I received a call, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, from the Sheriff of this county. I immediately issued orders to Captains Herd and Isgrig, and at 9 45 p. m. they reported their commands as ready for duty. At 12 p. m., by direction of the Sheriff, the troops were dismissed.

This being the first call to aid the civil authorities which these companies have had, I think their promptness deserves credit

Very respectfully,

GEO. T. BREED,

Major Commanding Battalion.

[COPY]

PUEBLO, COLO, July 25, 1884.

To MAJ. GEO. T. BREED,

Battalion Commander C. N G.,

South Pueblo, Colo:

MAJOR:—Having been advised that a body of men are acting together with intent to do violence to the person of a prisoner arrested for the alleged murder of one Casper Sweifel, and anticipating the liberation of the said prisoner from the lawful authority and the possible destruction of property by said body of men, and resistance to the laws of the State and civil authorities, and believing the civil authorities are unable to suppress the same, I, D. P. Wooten, Deputy Sheriff within and for the county of Pueblo, in the State of Colorado, in the absence of the Sheriff of said county, do hereby call upon you (as provided by statute) as Battalion Commander of the C. N. G., at South Pueblo, to hold in readiness two companies of forty men each of your command, to be and appear at the county jail of Pueblo county, when called upon by me to act in aid of the civil authority.

Respectfully yours,

D. P. WOOTEN,

Deputy Sheriff of Pueblo County, Colorado.